

ASKS ADEQUATE DEFENSE FOR U.S.

President Wilson Pleads for Preparedness Against Foes Abroad and Within.

MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

Larger Army and Navy Urged—Trained Citizens the Nation's Greatest Defense—Disloyal Acts of Foreign-Born Citizens Scored—No Fear of War.

Washington, Dec. 1.—At a joint session of the house and senate the president today delivered his annual message. He said in part as follows:

Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not accepting our hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. In the day of resentment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that we can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, which they were hidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bind them together.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress, and we undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing.

We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

Not Hostile Rivals.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideas. Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

It is the embodiment, the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of giving the American people a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideas. Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It is the embodiment, the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

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No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the unceasing thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in their reckoning, or agreeable to their principles. But just because we demand unimpaired development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in promoting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the farthest reaches of the world we have made common cause with all partakers of liberty on this side of the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent states and political freedom.

Might to Maintain Right.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power without to our own nation as of aggression without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military power establishment is as large as the actual and continuing need for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And

the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to secure them and make their independence merely not the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideas in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were considered which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 132,000 officers and 302,950 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 1,330,000 officers and 3,000,000 enlisted men of all services, including 1,000,000 of the latter, rank and file, by the addition of 12 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 700 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all-important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak. 792 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continent, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the Isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

Force of Trained Citizens.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 100,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This is it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the services of the first steps and should take them at once. Our goods must not be piled up at our ports and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to our homes and our businesses must not wait the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase of ships to be owned and directed by the government, similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the understanding that the first steps and should take them at once. Our goods must not be piled up at our ports and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to our homes and our businesses must not wait the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

Question of Finance.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be wise to undertake the project of such a loan, particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$104,156,738. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty on one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$70,265,360. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$174,422,098. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$35,000,000 for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and \$50,000,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$75,391,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be increased to \$99,031,098. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty on one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$70,265,360. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$174,422,098. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$35,000,000 for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and \$50,000,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$75,391,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be increased to \$99,031,098.

Program for the Navy.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more readily added to; and authority is asked to appoint for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building 121 ships according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 21 battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, 23 battleships of the second line, ten armoured cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, 106 destroyers, 15 fleet submarines, 151 coast submarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats, four supply ships, 15 fuel ships, four transport ships, three tenders, two torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

Trade and Shipping.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once had to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by incurable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or to economic warfare, each other's commerce, our merchants, our ships, and our people, are in jeopardy. We must use our ships and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own

trade, and are without means to extend our commerce, even where the demand is wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency. If it is not to be drawn into the tangled web of European affairs, without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side of the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only means that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we clothe our policy of America for Americans.

Ships Are Needed.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America is a private capital matter, and it is only as a public achievement, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and operation of ships. But capital cannot undertake such a task without a guarantee of the government. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once: done to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped, to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run—especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened; it is evident that only the government can undertake such a task and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels, the government may withdraw. But it cannot do so until it has taken the first steps and should take them at once. Our goods must not be piled up at our ports and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to our homes and our businesses must not wait the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

Must Be Crushed Out.

Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to bring about a fraudulent transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectively. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with. I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of trouble. I wish that it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it is not so. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us. Many questions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace is returned to the world, and nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no reliable, because no stable elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act. It should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

Transportation Problem.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with the enormous increase in freight and passenger traffic. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a question that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the field of federal legislation.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We are a great nation. We should secure it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common sense for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to be sufficient to play its part in the sphere of safety, and assurance. In this we are so partisan as to be heralds and prophets of a new era.

Barkade Made Flag Station.

Santa Fe.—Upon request of the State Corporation Commission, the Santa Fe railway issued an order making Barkade, Luna county, six miles from Nutt, a flag station.

and might yield, at the present estimated production, \$2,000,000, a tax of 10 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000, a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$10,000,000, a tax of 10 cents per ton on pig iron, \$10,000,000, a tax of 10 cents on ton on cast iron and steel, probably \$10,000,000. Is a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one class of persons or undertakings. What is clear is that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

The Danger Within.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any men sworn into the ranks of any party or of any relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of the nation's peace or to any differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics by the intrigues of foreign born disloyalty. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought our sagacious statesmen and our brave soldiers to the verge of disaster and to make it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt influences. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed of such a thing. It never dreamed of the foreign born men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every yoke of bondage, and had dared the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malice reaction against the government and people who had welcomed them and had made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt influences. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed of such a thing. It never dreamed of the foreign born men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every yoke of bondage, and had dared the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malice reaction against the government and people who had welcomed them and had made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt influences.

Woman and Girl Burned to Death.

Artesia.—Mrs. W. H. Stevens and her daughter, a 16-year-old girl, died as a result of burns suffered when dislodged, with which they were filling a lamp, exploded. The resulting fire stripped them of clothing and fired their home, sixteen miles from here, so that they were compelled to wait in the rain until aid could be procured from a neighbor's home, two and a half miles away.

Golf Instructor Alleged Forger.

Raton.—James Reid, erstwhile golf instructor, was arrested in Chicago and is being returned to Raton to answer to the charge of forging a check for \$125.

Old Soldier Passes Away.

Santa Fe.—Robert A. Jackson, who entered the soldiers' home at Sawtelle, Cal., from Albuquerque in 1892, died at the age of 75 years.

Reservoir Sites Opened to Entry.

Santa Fe.—Register Delgado of the local U. S. land office, received a letter from Assistant Commissioner L. D. Pace of the U. S. general land office, announcing the opening of certain lands to settlement which formerly had been withdrawn for reservoir sites, on and after Jan. 15, 1916. They will be subject to entry, filing or selection on and after Feb. 14, at the land office in this city.

Roswell Man and Woman Murdered.

Roswell.—D. S. Hamilton, a well-known Roswell man, and a woman palmtop going under the name of Madame Dolores or Madame Dean, whose real name is believed to have been Swayzee, were shot and killed at Las Palomas by a young man who was working for Hamilton, according to news received by the sheriff here. Robbery was evidently the motive.

Portales Goes Dry, 107 to 95.

Portales.—By a vote of 107 to 95 the town of Portales went dry, putting out of business one saloon.

Governor Presented With Buck.

Santa Fe.—William H. Bartlett, millionaire wheat king, sent Governor McDonald a fine five-pronged buck weighing 240 pounds from Vermejo park, Colfax county, where the animal was shot.

Barkade Made Flag Station.

Santa Fe.—Upon request of the State Corporation Commission, the Santa Fe railway issued an order making Barkade, Luna county, six miles from Nutt, a flag station.

VALUES FOR TAXATION

RAISED \$2,681,392 BY STATE TAX COMMISSION.

Increases Made in Cattle Valuations Amount to an Average of About \$3.50 per Head.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Santa Fe, N. M.—A net increase of \$2,681,392 in the valuation of the railroads of New Mexico has been made by the State Tax Commission. Two railroads—the El Paso & Southwestern system and the Southern Pacific—will stand by far the greater part of the total amount, the former having been raised \$1,523,000 and the latter \$747,330.

Increases made in the valuations of various classes of cattle in the state amount to an average of a trifle more than \$3.55 a head. If New Mexico has 1,000,000 head of cattle, as estimated by the Cattle Sanitary Board, and all are assessed, the cattle raises will mean an addition of approximately \$3,500,000 to the taxable property of the state.

The valuations of corporate property, as they now stand, follow:

Santa Fe lines, \$55,687,561; Rock Island, \$3,918,670; Southern Pacific, \$8,789,000; El Paso & Southwestern system, \$22,355,910; Arizona & New Mexico, \$1,413,000; New Mexico Mill-land, \$74,250; Colorado & Southern, \$2,156,250; New Mexico Central, \$269,325; Denver & Rio Grande, \$3,210,650; Rio Grande & Pagosa Springs, \$6,000; Rio Grande & Southwestern, \$36,000; Cimarron & Northwestern, \$132,000; American Lumber Company, \$76,500; McGaffey Contracting Company, \$50,160; Santa Fe, Raton & Des Moines, \$50,000; Santa Barbara Tie & Pole Company, \$17,850; Las Vegas Transit Company, \$13,500; Albuquerque Traction & Power Company, \$39,732; Trinidad Electric Transmission Company, \$61,500; Adams Express Company, \$110; American Express Company, \$1,500; Wells-Fargo Express Company, \$80,255; Pullman Company, \$613,290; Postal Telegraph Company, \$73,250; Western Union, \$452,510; Mountain States Telephone Company, \$900,000.

The valuations of horses and mules, goats and swine, were not changed by the commission. Twenty-five cents was added to the value of each class of sheep in the state. The minimum valuations per head placed on cattle follows:

Common, on open range, \$23; common, in pasture, \$15; graded, on open range, \$36; graded, in pasture, \$35; thoroughbred Herefords or other beef \$55; common dairy, \$50; improved dairy, \$28.50.

Coming yearling heifers, \$25; common yearling steers, \$27.50; coming 2-year-old heifers, \$35; coming 2-year-old steers, \$38.50; coming 3-and 4-year-old steers, \$41; cows, \$38.50; bulls, \$38.50.

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